and to Judge arks that I saw in a Smyrna think that their influence was they flatter the vanity of the on all his schemes, while they their pockets by acting as his

y have done much to enlighton entirely new truths.

f the old order of Knight Temme breath night speak of the the divine Confucius. They have some profound and original befollowing annihilating propo-r is coeternal with God and with him Collins and original ith him. God is all and mat-

dd in what is called the Court of so called, because formerly the held here, their Bacchanalian French has perpetuated this t now serves those who pre-that they can here show the I know not but that tax taken at the door, the is hard to get a support, fices, to induce these men elds emblazoned with va-

of sol 3d. Shoot.

If believe of his disease, but the remained in the wild, up-turning that he brought with him, and impart to propagate. Of those who sing mostly young ment, it was relieve that although there were among are and poets, etc., yet the most of from those who were devoted to the see, members of the polytechnic neers. Enfantin himself is now in others, devoting themselves to the Pacha, to aid him in what some blaction of Egypt. And to judge remarks that I saw in a Smyrma hadd think that their influence was the first of the same of the property of the street of the city, and could not find a single coupling the property of the Bible in the Italian language."—These sage contrivers are not satisfied with keeping the light of life from the people—they must keep them blind on every other subject. One single newspaper not much larger than the sheet I now write upon is the only journal published at Rome. At Naples, where are 350,000 inhabitants, I am informed that it is

fact, that we were detained some time, at Erzeroom, in consequence of late Kurdish hostilities on the road; and that we were expecting to proceed, in the rear of the Pasha's army, on his expedition against the Gellaleez. With this intention, we left Erzeroom, July 15, and, proceeding twenty miles, to Hassan Colleh, we overtook the army. But I found that the Pasha had halted there, with the design of augmenting

to awaken public inthe bumble character of posse, that the glory of iselves before an audiimposed, was of itself imposed, was of itself imposed. Six or eight dozen of general and been a play actor, one another a quack. For thing of an honorable of Egypt, came into our feet, to devor ourindige of an honorable of the first of the properties of the services. During these spasses, three English physicians were present, viz: Dr. Riach, Mrs. P.'s regular attendant, Dr. Grief fishs, surgeon of the English military detachment, formerly practising physician, but now, diplomatic assistant. All more into our students of a small muddy brook. Six or eight dozen of geese that the slightest prospect of Mrs. P.'s recovery. It appeared that each spasm would carry her away.

From the Vermont Chronicle.

CLERICAL MEDITATIONS.

My friend and fellow-laborer, P., is distressed at the fact that no revival exists in his parish, nor in those around him, and I deeply sympanifested the most distressing solicitude, and the fact that no revival exists in his parish, nor in those around him, and I deeply sympanifested the most distressing solicitude, and the fact that no revival exists in his parish, nor in those around him, and I deeply sympanifested the most distressing solicitude, and the fact that no revival exists in his parish, nor in those around him, and I deeply sympanifested the most distressing solicitude, and the fact that no revival exists in his parish, nor in those around him, and I deeply sympanifested the most distressing solicitude, and the fact that no revival exists in his parish, nor in those around him, and I deeply sympanifested the most distressing solicitude, and the fact that no revival exists in his parish, nor in those around him, and I deeply sympanifested the most distressing solicitude, and the fact that no revival exists in his parish, nor in those around him, and I deeply supparished the fact that no revival exi

when provision came, it was sour; and if eggs, they were often spoiled.

At the close of quarantine, our boxes were carried to the custom house, for inspection. They were, every one, torn open and torn to pieces, even; and their contents, the smallest not excepted, were all taken out, strown about, and sported with by rude Vandals, and we were thus detained two or three days longer. At last, all our effects, save our wearing apparel and articles for the road, were ordered to be carried back into Turkey; being, they said, European goods, which were not permitted to be brought into Russia. The prohibited boxes contained my medicine chest, my private library, two portable writing desks, a small box of tools, and 100 New Testaments, English, Persian, and Syrian, from the British and Foreign Bible Society. Neither entreaty, nor remonstrance would avail any thing. And we were obliged to proceed, on our way to Persia, with

FRIDAY

had halted there, with the design of augmenting his troops, under the apprehension that his foestere regard. You know that cold order of Knight Tentiany of their members are hit has no connection with What their design is, being their malice in weakening the malice malice in weakening the weakening the malice malice in weakening the malice malice in

liberated; or of accompanying us on the road, if he should meet us, that he might aid us and administer medical assistance, in case of sickness.

We reached Tabreez, not till Aug. 23, nearly six weeks after we left Erzeroom, having enjoyed good health, all the time until the last day but one, when Mrs. P. was taken quite unwell. A medical prescription from Dr. R. soon relieved her.

Aug. 26. Just three days after we reached Tabreez, Mrs. P. was confined, and gave birth to a daughter. She was immediatly taken with severe vomitting, which continued, incessantly, for three hours, and brought up vast quantities of vice to their people, as, for preparing the way for divice and good professors are extremely scarce for the instruction I am recommending; just because public sentiments has been so silent as to demanding any thing of the kind. Let its tone change, and the decideratum will soon be supplied. Our Saviour acted on the principle of doing good to the bodies of men, to win the way for advice as to their souls. Though miracles have ceased, there is a vast field for inquiry into the art of preserving health, so uncupied, nor yet requiring so much time for coming to some satisfactary results, that a new generation of ministers may fairly resolve or underlying themselves for rendering such advice to their people, as, for preparing the way

and been a play actor, one I another a quack. For setting of an honorable milding of an honorable galdic, saying, "that the sm Mose until S. A. R. reed by Got to tear the transfer every little what pretenders are, after we of Christ an amere manifixed themselves in decay to call Christ divine—at high type and the might speak of the inite Conficius. They mee profound and original wing annihilating propoceteral with God and im. God is all and mathematical of the content of the could obtain nothing, during the day. And im. God is all and mathematical of the could obtain nothing, during the day. And im, God is all and mathematical content of the could obtain nothing, during the day. And im, God is all and mathematical content of the could obtain nothing, during the day. And im, God is all and mathematical content of the could obtain nothing, during the day. And im, God is all and mathematical content of the could obtain nothing, during the day. And im, God is all and mathematical content of the could obtain nothing, during the day. And im, God is all and mathematical content of the could obtain nothing, during the day. And im, God is all and mathematical content of the could obtain nothing, during the day. And im, God is all and mathematical content of the could obtain nothing, during the day. And im, God is all and mathematical content of the could obtain nothing, during the day. And im, God is all and mathematical content of the could obtain nothing, during the day. And im, God is all and mathematical content of the could obtain nothing, during the day. And im, God is all and mathematical content of the content of t and sported with by rude Vandals, and we were thus detained two or three days longer. At last quite insensible, for the days longer, and string that I have, which can, in any saying, "My house is open to you; I hey you place nothing that I have, which can, in any saying, "My house is open to you; I hey you place nothing that I have, which can, in any saying, "My house is open to you; I hey you place nothing that I have, which can, in any saying, "My house is open to you; I hey you place nothing that I have, which can, in any saying, "Good of the control o

massane to misself, to cranister in a dependence from the Holy Spirit, to an arm of flesh. Is this an uncharitable fear? If we magnify any human instrumentality, of a peculiar cast, so as to place a peculiar, exclusive reliance upon it, in derogation of the common long-tried means of God's own appointment, and so as actually to furget, that they revivals exempter exall.

in derogation of the common long-tried means of God's own appointment, and so as actually to forget, that pure revivals evermore exalt God and humble man, so that no flesh may glory in his sight, do we not err, do we not overlook and degrade the blessed Spirit's agency, by whom the love of God is shed abroad in every regenerate heart? Is this blessed agent restricted in his regenerating work to any novel and imposing moral exhibition, and confined to the places and seasons, where it is occasionally made? Then indeed must I, and all my brother pastors, in the absence of such accessory and imposing instrumentality, toil on with sad and despairing hearts; for the Holy Spirit is not to be expected, nor the conversion of sinners, till we can bring in the favored and efficacious laborer to till the several spiritual fields which the great husbandman has assigned to us.—

Promises which legitimately lead to conclusions so disheartening, should surely be thoroughly examined; and my brother P., a man of candor, and who would greatly deplore that evil should hefal the dear churches of our charge, for which our Lord so freely poured forth his blood, I hope yet to persuade to canvass them with a more secutinizing eye, and peradventure to relinguish canvass them with a me harvest, and every man thrust in his sickle, and fill his bosom with the golden sheaves. Then

fill his bosom with the government of the set of the se

We have no doubt there are, and have been, and may be revivals, which do not "belong to a system of operations set in motion by human contrivance," in the sense in which we used these words, "but which are in reality the fruit and exhibition of the wisdom, the goodness and the power of God." In such results too we recognize the operation of God's word and holy spirit through human instruments. And in His hands some instruments are more blessed than others. As we have said before, so we say them attention to religion as the supreme good.

As reasonable, moral, accountable beings, whom
a future, just retribution awaits, their hopes and their fears, and every affection should be ad dressed in a manner tending to rouse them from a state of thoughtlessness, negligence and sin, to a solemn sense of their eternal interests, the saving of their souls. Whether this effect is produced upon here and there an individual, or upon numbers in the same solemn meeting, there is occasion to rejoice that any of God's children have given Him their hearts, that they are converted from sin and from sinful acts, or ordinary means of grace, by the preaching of the word with the still small voice of holy with dom, so as to callighten the mind and sanctify dom, so as to callighten the mind and sanctify the soul, or by the glowing eloquence breathing from lips which seem to be touched with the fire of God's own altar, we rejoice, and will re-joice. We rejoice too whenever any instances of deep, rational and abiding conversions take place even in the midst of those feverish and

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

which admits of great precision, a subject con-cerning which one mind and heart and soul constitute a measure of a pattern for all. To become good, whenever instead of nominal Christians they become real Christians, in heart and life, not so much crying 'unto Jesus Lord, Lord, as doing the things which he saith, then we behold a revival, a revival of the life of God in the saith.

We subjoin to these hasty and immetaodical remarks, which we fear our brother of the Re-corder will not acknowledge to be either full or definite, an answer to the question—what is a revival—by the Editor of the Philadelphina, who must know from observation and from sometimes having been in the midst of revivals various types, which are the most genu

"I do not mean by a revival of religion, senseless fervor, a heated imagination, and furious zeal without knowledge, nor periodical turns of obedience. But I mean consistency of Christian character,—a course of moral conduct consistent with our belief in the great doctriess of the Bible It is a trade allowance of the christ. the Bible. It is a steady adherence to truth, and a practical illustration of that truth in all the highest; on earth peace; good will towards men." It is not to make religion a mere ap-pendage to the business of life; but it is to make

pendage to the business of life; but it is to make every thing we do a necessary part of religion. Our intercourse with our neighbors—our conversation—our labor—our learning—our prayers—our property—our associations; must all lend their influence to frown upon iniquity, and promote the glory of God."

Lest we should seem to have overlooked or forgotten any thing in the text furnished by the Recorder, we acknowledge the genuineness of the revivals which he specifies, with such qualifications as either of the cases require, not excepting Unitarianism, which we trust has brought thousands into that kingdom of God which consisteth not in outward things, but in which consisteth not in outward things, but in righteousness and peace and spiritual joy. [Christian Register.

CONVERSION.

He may think that all men ought to be depressed; that a conviction of guilt, sorrow for sin, and a loathing, trembling abhorrence of it, humiliation and self-condemnation, are the beginning, and must be the leginning, of that thorough change and new life, which are essential to all. To a great degree, we believe it; to so great a degree, that we are not inclined to divert attention from what we approve in it, to what we disapprove. Men do need to be convicted of sin, all men. They must be brought not only to resist sin, but to abhor it, to see in it no charm, but feel that to them, as to God, it is an abomination. They must understand is an abomination. They must understand what the Apostle meant, when he spoke of sin as "exceeding sinful." Such a knowledge of it, such conviction and habitual contemplation of it, are salutary, are indispensable to thorough repentance and Christian progress. It is plain repentance and Christian progress. It is plain that no obdurate offender can be roused and rightly impelled, until he is brought to this conviction, and humbled and abased by it. It may be that no common offender, no sinner, that is, no man, is led to enter upon a decided Christian course, to see the necessity of it, and resolve upon it with all the strength that God has given or promised, without a new and viscous impensed, without a new and viscous imor promised, without a new and vigorous im-pulse from convictions of this kind, pertaining to himself and his own sins, and not to men in the mass, or sin in general. It is this that the Scriptures often denote by conversion; and thia we would urge upon all, using only the qualification which Mr. Abbott has well expressed, that "conversion is not a change completed,—it is a change begun." If his friends would regard more than they do the importance of the distinction there conveyed, and if our friends would consider more than they do the importance of the duty there implied, something would be gained on both sides. That men, to become Christians, must make a beginning at some period of their lives,—often an emphatic, marked beginning in their convictions and purposes, their motives and efforts, so marked that it may well bear the name of a new birth, and they be o himself and his own sins, and not to well bear the name of a new birth, and they But the principle is not changed. Its impor-tance is not lessened, nor indeed its necessity. We have more reason to desire, than to fear, its application to ourselves or to any around us. [Christian Examiner.

From the New-York Evangelist MISSION TO THE CHINESE. Circular Letter "To Pastors and Teachers, and all who ardently love the Lord Jesus, the Sa-viour of the World."

The increasing desire among Christians to know the condition of the evangelized and idolatrous nations, is one of the most pleasing signs of the times. Those who enjoy the manifold blessings of the gospel are manifesting such a degree of interest for the conversion of the schole world, as has not been witnessed since the days of the apostles. A voice of anxious inquiry is heard in the churches, and thousands and is heard in the courses, and mossands and tens of thousands are beginning to do to others as they would have others do to them. This greatly encourages the hearts of those with have gone among the gentiles; and at the same time it increases their obligations to be faithful, both n preaching the gospel to the heathen, and in naking known to their fellow Christians at home the wants and the woes of those among

home the wants and the woes of those among whom they labor.

On the 4th of September, 1832, just twenty-five years after his first arrival in China, Dr. Morrison wrote a circular letter to the churches, briefly sketching the progress of the mission up to that time, and its state in that period. From that date until his death, August 1st, 1834, the mission enjoyed an unexampled degree of success. A few changes had occurred:—Messrs, Tracy, Williams, Johnson, and Munson had come to join the Mission; Mr Abeel had been obliged by ill health to leave it; and Mr. Munson was cut off while preparing himself for his contect of the dissent, and the case obliged by ill health to leave it; and Mr. Munson was cut off while preparing himself for his work. But the removal of the father and founder of the mission, made a breach in our ranks which cannot soon be repaired. Our desire for his stay anong us was increasing, because we had reason to anticipate that the contemplated changes in the commercial and political relations between foreigners and the Chinese, would (as has proved to be the case,) expose the mission to new difficulties. But in the midst of our trials and perplexities, nothing beyond what we ought to have expected has befallen us, or the little land of native Christians who are around us. Some of them have been called to suffer persecution, and compelled to flee from their country. With deep interest, our Christian friends will peruse the following letter. It was

HANGINGS, FUL STYLES. UMSTEAD & SON,

ON THE TEETH.

and for Sale.

FRANKLIN BARNARI ECORDER.

vance-Five Cop WILLIS, Propi

written by our Christian brother on hoard ship, just before his departure for Singapore.

LETTER FROM LEANG AFA. "Leang Afa respectfully writes to all the pas-ters, and teachers, and whoever else ardently loves, and reverently believes in Jesus the Sa-vior of the world, wishing them happiness and

repose.

"Having obtained of our Lord and Saviour the aid of the Holy Spirit, for several years I have been enabled to persevere in the promulgation of the gospel; and holding forth the principle of happiness, have urged my countrymen to cast away their idols, and serve only the great Lord and Ruler, the Creator of all things. By the abundant grace of the Saviour, the Holy Spirit has been sent down to renew the hearts of more than ten persons. These have all resirved the rite of huntism: and believing in Jesus Spirit has been sent down to renew the hearts of more than ten persons. These have all received the rite of baptism; and believing in Jesus for the remission of their sins, serve the Lord God with one heart, and walk according to the precepts of the gospel. Their names are Le She, Leang Ath, Leang Achin, Leang Asun, Leang Ataou, Le Asin, Chow Asan; Woo Achang, Ashun, Afuh, Lew Chechang, and Keuh Agang. Achang, Ashun, Aron, Keuh Agang.

"For three or four years, I have been con-

"For three or four years, I have been constantly in the habit of circulating the Scripture Lessons, both in the city of Canton and in the neighboring villages; and every where many received them joyfully, while those who would not were few. This year, the triennial examination of the literary candidates from all parts of the province was held in the provincial city (Canton); and it was my desire quickly to distribute the books among them all. Therefore, on the 20th of August, with Woo Achang, Chow Asan, and Leang Asun. I commenced and dison the 20th of August, with Woo Achang, Chow Asan, and Leang Asun, I commenced and distributed more than 1000 sets (5000 volumes) of the Scripture Lessons, which were received with gladness by all the students, and without the least disturbance. This rejoiced our hearts; and the next day we distributed another thousand sets in the same manner, and without any trouble. On the third day, when several hundred sets were circulated, a police officer seized Woo Achang, with a set of the books, and took him before the chief magistrate of the district of Nanhe; who, when he had examined the books, bid the officer not to interfere with a matter of so small importance. The police officer, therefore, dropped the business, and Woo Achang returned. On the fourth day, perceiving that the magistrates did not interfere with the distribution of the Scripture Lessons and tracts, we returned. On the fourth day, perceiving that the magistrates did not interfere with the distribution of the Scripture Lessons and tracts, we proceeded with our work. But when a few hundred had been scattered, the police officer came with attendants, and seized ten sets of the Scripture Lessons with Afuh, one of the distributors, and was taking them away when Afuk.

so small may be provided the case to the cherostal and supposing that he would send men to seize and supposing that he would send men to seize boxes, and removed them to another place. The following day I returned to my house in the country. On the 31st, the chefoo sent officers to my residence (in the city,) and seized Chow Asan, and his partner Akae, being interrogated, declared that he knew nothing of our arranged by the lieutenant governor on the unged by the lieutenant governo This beating was so severe, that it rendered Akae unable to speak. But when Chow Asan was examined, he disclosed every thing, both was examined, he disclosed every thing, both concerning the Scripture Lessons and our tracts. The next day, the chefoo sent in pursuit of me a great number of his men; who, being unsuccessful in their search, went on the 2d of September, conducted by Chow Asan, and seized Woo Yingtae, one of the printers. September 4th, Chow Asan went with the men to a neighboring village, where they seized Atseih, another of the printers, and brought him with four hundred copies of the Scripture Lessons and the blocks to the office of the chefoo. On the 6th of September, they took Achang, one of 6th of September, they took Achang, one of the men who had been employed in cutting the

ocks.
"On the 8th, I heard of all these proceedings, "On the 8th, I heard of all these proceedings, and immediately took my wife and daughter and fled to Keangmun. The next day the chefoo sent two government boats with about a hundred men to my native village to seize my whole family, male and female. But not finding any of us, they seized three of my kindred and every thing in my house, the doors of which they scaled up. They took away all the domestic animals from my kindred. And they continued going from place to place seeking for my family; but they sought in vain. On the 16th, they returned to Canton, and there seized one of my relatives. Wangae. Another of my kindred came secretly, and told me all that had transpired. Immediately I took my wife and child and fled to Chihkan, where I remained several days."

everal days.*
"Af length my money was all expended; there was no way to escape, and I dared not return to Canton lest I should fall into the hands of the Canton leat I should fall into the names of the slice officers. I thereupon directed my wife go to the city, and send a messenger requesting Mr. Bridgman to assist me with money to trehase food, and if necessary, to enable me to flee to some other place. But unexpectedly, he had gone to Macao, and she was obliged to he had gone to Macao, and she was obliged to return without having obtained any assistance. I then returned with my family to Keangmun; and seeing myself entirely destitute of money, and there being no one of whom I could borrow, I earnestly prayed to God to grant us his gracious assistance, and afford me protection in a visit to Mr. Bridgman at Macao. Thanks to the pro-tecting mercy of God, I reached Magao in safethe country of God, I reached Magao in safe-ty. And when I met Mr. Bridgman, the sorrow of my heart was so extreme, that I could not refrain from weeping bitterly; but he, seeing my sorrow, told me not to grieve, because Agang and Mr. Morrison had sent men to the office of the chefoe, and ascertained that for \$800, all and Mr. Morrison had sent men to the office of the chefoo, and ascertained that for \$800, all the persons who had been taken could be liberated, and the pursuit after myself and family be abandoned. This alleviated my grief, though Mr. Bridgman added that the arrangements were not yet settled, and that he must wait for another letter from Cantou. He gave me \$24 to carry to my family, and directed me to come again immediately to Macao. I thanked him, and went home directly; but when I told my wife that the difficulty was settled, she could hardly credit my words, and remained half believing and half doubting. I then gave her the money, and the same day I returned to Macao. After waiting two days at Mr. Bridgman's house, he received Mr. Morrison's letter informing him that it was finally agreed that all the prisoners should be liberated for \$800, but that the fooyuen (the lieutenant-governor of the province,) insisted on my being apprehended. Asmon as Mr. Bridgman learned these particulars he took me and my son Athin a fast boat to captain Parry's ship at Linin; who, when he had heard of our calamities, most gladly and kindly entertained us in bis ship.

"Thus situated, I called to mind that all those who preach the gospel of our Lord and Saviour must suffer persecution. I therefore mediated.

with what zeal and faith he went to his work. It should be observed that the books have been noticed as foreign and not as Christian books; and that the prosecution has resulted from political, rather than from religious causes. And had it not been for the collision between the government and the English, we have every reason to believe that the distribution of the books would have passed unnoticed. The subject was reported to the chefoo on the 25th of August; and there it would probably have rested, but for Lord Napier's statement of facts in Chinese, on the morning of the 30th of that month. By this allusion we do not reflect in the least degree on the procedure of the British authorities, but state the fact to illustrate the circumstances of the case. Immediately on the appearance of tori Napier's paper, a cry was

circumstances of the case. Immediately on the appearance of lord Napier's paper, a cry was ed against Chinese traitor of what had been reported to the chief magis-trate of Nanhae and to the chefoo, police officers were sent to Afa's residence (as noticed in his letter,) on the 31st; and in conformity with this measure, the following edict appeared on the preceding day.

"Www.no.the chief magistrate of the district of Nanhae, issues the chief edict for the purpose of special prohibition.
"Whereas booksellers have long been forbidden

thereas pooksellers have long been forbiddel to print obscene and trashy publications; and where as it now appears on inquiry, that there are person who make evil and obscene books of the outside bar

as it now appears on inquiry, that issers are persons who make evil and obscene books of the outside barbarians, and under the false pretense of, 'admonishing the age,' print and distribute them—which is exceedingly lawless; orders have therefore been given to the police to search and seizo with a strict secrecy, and to assertain clearly, the persons who have done this, that they may be severally panished, and the blocks taken and destroyed. Besides so doing, a strict prohibition is hereby issued, with which the literary candidates and all other persons are required to make themselves fully acquainted. You are immediately to take all blocks for printing prohibited, obscene, and evil books, and strity destroy them. Should any one dare to act irregularly, and print and circulate such books, he shall assuredly be immediately seized and punished with severity. Decidedly,

Scripture Lessons with Afuh, one of the distributors, and was taking them away, when Afuh broke from the officer and returned.

"The next day, August 25th, I heard that the police officer took the books and went and reported the case to the chefoo (the chief magistrate of the department of Kwangchow foo;) and supposing that he would send men to seize us, we put all the books that remained into boxes, and removed them to a server of the chefor of the department of Kwangchow foo;) and supposing that he would send men to seize us, we put all the books that remained into boxes, and removed them to a server of the chefor of the department of Kwangchow foo; and supposing that he would send men to seize us, we put all the books that remained into boxes, and removed them to a server of the such solutions. government directed its vengeance against him and his associates, denouncing him as a "traitor," and the Holy Scriptures as "via and trashy publications." Ten individuals have been imprisoned; eight of whom have already been released, and the others are expected to be set at liberty in the course of a few days. The sufferings and loss sustained by these people have been severe.

The peculiar situation of this mission, and the character of the Chimese government, have hitherto prevented the organization of a church

hitherto prevented the organization of a church in this place. The following is a list of the persons who have been haptized

1 Leang Afa, Æt. 48, 2 Keuh Agang, '' 50, An Evangelist. An Assistant. Wife of Afa. 3 Lee,
4 Leang Atih,
5 Leang Achin,
6 Le Asin,
7 Chow Asan,
8 Woe Achang,
9 Leang Ataon,
10 Leang Ataon,
11 Ashue,
12 Ach 3 Lee, Son of Afa Daughter of Afa. Bricklayer. Pencil maker. Assistant printer Pencil maker. Lew Chechang, " 38, An assistant to Afa. Literary graduate. Literary graduate.

13 Lew Chechang, "38, Literary graduate.
14 Choo Tsing, "—, Literary graduate.
With a few of these fourteen we are well acquainted, and have pleasing evidence that they have been renewed in their hearts by the Holy Spirit; with others we have not had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance; nor do we suppose from what we have learned concerning them, that they have all been born of God. All of them, however, excepting the children of Afa, who were baptized when very young, have come forward of their own accord, and by haptism declared themselves to be the disciples of Jesus. But God alone knoweth their hearts.
The foreign laborers now in this field are:

1 Rev. Walter H. Medhurst, Batavia.

1 Rev. Walter H. Medhurst, Batavia. Malacca. John Evans,
Samuel Dyer,
Herman Rottger, Penang. Rhio. Herman Kottger, Ira Tracy, Peter Parkor, M. D. Stephen Johnson, Charles Gutzlaff, Elijah C. Bridgeman, Edwin Stevens Singapore Canton. Mr. S. Wells Williams,

On the whole, the present aspect of the mis-on is pleasing and encouraging. The amount sion is pleasing and encouraging. The amount of books circulated during the last twelve months has been much greater than in any previous year. In the province and city of Canton, 40,-

colleges? Where are the thousands of Christian pastors and teachers, who are needed for so great a multitude? And where are the milions of Christian books and Bibles to supply all these numerous families? Darkness covers the land, and gross darkness the people. Idolatry, superstition, fraud, falsehood, cruelty, and oppression every where predominate; and iniquity, like a mighty flood, is extensing far and wide its desolations. But thanks be to God, the promulgation of the gospel has been commenced, and by his grace, we trust the work will go on until its triumphs are complete. The storms of in Thus situated, I called to mind that all those who preach the gospel of our Lord and Saviour must suffer persecution. I therefore meditated on Rom. viii. 31—93; on James v. 11; and on 1 Peter v. 10. And though I cannot equal the particle of our Saviour, or of Paul or Joh, in endure of our Saviour, or of Paul or Joh, in column or saints, and to keep my heart in peace. And though I suffer severe persecution, my heart finds some rest and joy, and my only fear now is, lest the Chinece officers should injure my wife and daughter. The storms of the mercifulty to protect and save them; and I also beg the pastors and teachers, and all who ardently love the Lord and Saviour.

"Leang Afa bows and pays his respects."
October 18th, 1834.

"Some and though I cannot equal the particle of the Lord and Saviour."

"Leang Afa bows and pays his respects."
October 18th, 1834.

"Some and though I cannot equal the particle of the Lord and Saviour."

"Leang Afa bows and pays his respects."
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"Some and the pastors and the contents of the Lord and Saviour."

"Leang Afa bows and pays his respects."
October 18th, 1834.

"Some and the chief of the Lord and Saviour."

"Leang Afa bows and pays his respects."
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"Leang Afa bows and pays his respects."
October 18th, 1834.

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"The provided his iffe, for ought who are additionally the provided his infer to the last Sabbath of last month. The laborate of the Lord among this infant congregation. Few churches of our city have been owned and great by least of the Lord among this infant congregation. Few churches

quest, which we made, supposing that this narrative would be far more interesting than any statements of our own. All the facts we know to be correct. In the translation, we have formedered the whole as concise as the original would show. Concerning Afa and those who have been baptized and the Chinese mission generally, we will add a few particulars.

It was with the entire approbation of all the members of the mission here, that Afa engaged in the distribution of books at the triennial examination; and it was very pleasing to observe with what zeal and faith he went to his work.

It should be observed that the books have been to reason to be discouraged; on the contrary, we find much to call forth new faith, new zeal, new efforts, new faborers, and—above all—more frequent and farevent pragers. The field seems boundless; and in many places, it is already white for the harvest. But the laborers are few: "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth more laborers into this harvest."

Written in behalf, and by the direction of, the Christian Union in China.

ELIJAH COLEMAN BRIDGMAN, JOHN ROBERT MORRISON.

Canton, China, January 20th, 1835.

*Keapsman is a large town west from Macao, and

* Keangmun is a large town west from Macao, and hinkan, a more secluded seaport, farther in the same di

FRANCE.

ORDINATION OF MISSIONARIES. From a Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Observer.

At present my chief object is to give you a brief notice of a very important transaction which took place to-day in one of the Protestant churches,—that of the church of the Filles-Saint-Marie, in the Rue Saint Antoine. This was the consecration of two missionaries and one assistant, to the work of the Lord in foreign lands. These brethren were Mr. Francis Daumas, as Minister of the Gospel, and Mr. J. Louga, as assistant, who are to depart speedily to South Africa, to join the Mission established there by the "Society for Evangelical Missions of Paris;" the other was Mr. Henry Homes, of Boston, who was set apart to the work of missions in Turkey, by the brethren here, at the request of the A. B. C. F. M. Mr. H. has been spending some time here in acquiring a know-From a Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Observer

spending some time here in acquiring a know-ledge of the Oriental languages. The whole ceremony and service was mos interesting. It lasted from 1 to 3 o'clock. The congregation consisted of about 500 persons French, English, and Americans. It was truly cheering to see so many, on such an occasion, and in such a city as this? After the sermon, Mr. G. addressed the missionaries for some time, in a highly interesting manner, and then descended from the pulpit. Mr. Homes and Mr. Daumas then delivered each a short and affecting address in French, stating the reasons which induced them to devote their lives to the work of missions. After this, Mr. Grandpierre proceeded to the work of consecration and ordination. This he did by prayer and the imposition of hands on the head of each in succession. After that, each of the French and Americans. ch, English, and Americans. It was truly tion of hands on the head of each in succession. After that, each of the French and American soon. After that, each of the French and American ministers present, together with Rev. Mr. Wilkes, in succession, imposed his hands on the head of each of the missionaries, and breathed a short prayer in silence for the blessing of God on each. You will see from this statement that the mode of ordination among the French Protestants is a little different from what it it is

nong us. It was truly delightful to see French an American ministers engaged in this service. About an equal number of each were present. The American ministers present were the Rev. Drs. McAnley, Spring, and Codman, and the The American ministers present were the Rev. Drs. McAnley, Spring, and Codman, and the Rev. Messrs. Paxton, Blodget, Mines and Baird. There never were as many American preach-ers here at one time before; and it is probable that there will not be as many again for a long time. In less than a month, all will depart ex-

The Paris Society for "Evangelical, Missions" has now six missionaries and two assistants in South Africa. This new reinforcement will increase the number to seven missionaries and two assistants. Three of the missionaries

REVIVAL IN DANVILLE, KY.—President Young, of Centre College, Ky., closes an account of a revival in Danville, with the following remarks.
There are several facts, in relation to this revival, the statement of which may do good.

1. It commenced and progressed to a con-iderable extent before any extraordinary means siderable extent before any extraordinary means in the way of preaching were enjoyed. Many of our churches seem to place too great reliance on ministerial assistance. Such assistance is, unquestionably, often of great value—but if the members of a church will pray and do their duty in conversing with the impenitent, God will bless the labors of one to whose voice the people are eccusional as well as the labors of people are accustomed, as well as the labors of strange brethren. The nid of preachers from other places should be relied on by the people of God, more as a means of carrying forward the work of the Lord, than of commencing it.

work of the Lord, than of commencing it.

2. For some time but a very small part of the church were praying and laboring for the divine blessing. Where there are but few in any place who ardently desire the welfare of Zion, they should not feel discouraged—God will bless their labors, if they persevere, and soon many will come up to their help.

3. All those unconverted persons who had been regular in their attendance at the ordinary week night tecture, were brought into the kingnom of Christ on this occasion. Some heads of families have been romarkable for bringing their children with them regularly to all the services

prayer overcame all these adverse influences.

5. Many who a few years ago, when very young, had strong religious impressions in a former revival, where on this occasion brought to the knowledge and love of the Lord. I mention this fact, because I have known exceptions the contract of to the knowledge and love of the Lord. I men-tion this fact, because I have known persons who think that children are rather injured by strong religious impressions, when those im-pressions pass away without their hopeful con-version. I believe, that while this is true of persons in riper years, the reverse of it is true
in the case of the very young. I will not at
present attempt to explain this—I only state a
first in illustration of it.

South Boston, constituted Dec. 10, 1823. Rev.

solved that each of their Ch quired to obtain full and correct information the number of Colored persons in actual attend-ance at our several places of worship, and the number of colored mombers in our several Churches, and make a full report to Presbytery at its next meeting.

BOSTON RECORDER.

Friday, May 15, 1835.

BOSTON HOSPITALITY.

The members of the churches, we hope, will " be not forgetful to entertain strangers," who come to attend our anniversaries; and will forthwith inform Mr. Wm. Pierce, Bookseller, No. 9. Cornhill, how many each will entertain.

On our first page, our readers will find several articles which contain "food for thought," That entitled "Clerical Meditations" will, we trust, help some ministers to a conclusion respecting their immediate duty. It has suggested to us the question—ought not a church to

THE MEETINGS IN ESSEX STREET CHURCH. position. Lord Standbers have taken what be always in a state of "revival?" And if so, must it not be, by the divine blessing on the ordinary, stated means of grace? Can extraordinary means be habitually used? If revivals exist enly in connection with extraordinary means, must they not, of necessity, be extraordinary and unusual occurrences?

The EDITOR,—Permit me to communicate to you a few remarks concerning the German meetings, of which I have spoken to you some time since. The Spirit of the Lord has rested so visibly on these libbe classes, that your readers, I doubt not, will be pleased with a brief account of their progress.

There are from a hundred to a hundred and wenty Germans, generally attending, and severally attending, and severally attending at a several attending and severally attending and severally attending and severally attending at a several attending

The articles from the Christian Register and Christian Examiner will be read with interest. They are strong testimony in favor of revivals. They show how natural it is for men of good sense, who can be called "liberal" without irony, to fall into quite an "orthodox" way of speaking, when they undertake to speak seriously on religious subjects. "We rejoicebut every serious Christian must rejoice with trembling "-why, this is almost the "cant" phraseology of the old, "stereotype" form of revival narratives in the Boston Recorder! The Examiner is still more evidently "Ortho-

dox." Men, in order to be Christians, need conviction; must begin to be religious, at some particular time, previous to which, it would eem, they are " totally " destitute of Christian character; must be subjects of a " new birth," by conviction of sin, and by new " purposes, notives and efforts;" and the impulse to this nust arise from a "loathing, trembling abhorrence" of sin; and they must resolve upon this, not only with all their heart, but " with all the strength that God has given or promised." What an approach is all this, towards "orthodoxy!"

Seriously, we are glad to find that our Unitarian friends can honestly use such language. We hope they will not shrink from the use of it, whenever they have ideas which it is peculiarly adapted to express. We believe the bold and free use of it will give their thoughts room to expand in a very important direction. If they get over the fear of using our language. are married.

By the way I would just remark that the Rev.
Mr. Gobat, the indefatigable missionary in Abyssinia, has just published here an account of his labors in that interesting field. I think that we may promise the American Christian public a translation in a short time. It shall be commenced forthwith, and may be ready in a few weeks. It is a book full of interesting facts.

We would suggest to Unitarian ministers thoughts which we have not, perhaps we shall

not meaning, however, to accuse them of doing otherwise-the propriety of urging this doctrine of the Christian Examiner upon their people, clearly, earnestly, and with perseverance, as a very probable means of promoting such "re-vivals" as the Register and Dr. Ely approve. We hope they will do it, in the expectation of seeing such a marked and undeniable improvement in the religious character of their congregations, as will be worthy of notice in the religious newspapers. "Why should it be thought a thing incredible? "-Are there not those among their people, in whom such a 'new birth' would he a noticeable event? Would not ten such events be likely to attract the attention of their other hearers? And might not they, when made attentive, see the reasonableness of a similar change in themselves? True, if our opinions are correct, those thus

brought "under concern" would find their need of a Saviour, or of such a "propitiation for sin, as Unitarians do not speak of. Let the experiment he tried. If the doctrine he true, preaching it will do no harm.

the term is generally understood; but in some of the congregations, especially at the Mariner's church at

of members 511. It is 105 years since the meeting- lon to whom Ceylon mission has lately been extended. house was built. The Park St. Church was form ed Feb. 27, 1809. Ministers, Rev. Messrs. Griffin, Dwight, Edward Beecher, and Linsley. Members 407. The house was dedicated Jan. 10, 1810. This was the first new Congregational church formed in Boston since 1748. Union Church, Essex St. 1818. The corner stone of the house was laid June fresh attempt to explain this fact in illustration of it.

6. This revival has done great good to many professors of religion. In several cases it has seen asyed the necessity of discipline, and reclaimed wanderers from the fold of Christ.

May the Lord bless these statements, and make them the means of exciting at least some of his people to pray more and labor more for the conversion of their impenitent neighbors and friend, is the prayer of your friend,

John C. Young.

Soulh Hoston, constitutes. The bosse was dedicated March 9, 1825. It is now entarging and undergoing repairs. Members of the targing and undergoing repairs. Members of targing and underg

period, four Unitarian churches have been formed. | he finds Rev. Messrs. Barrett's, Ripley's, Motte's, and Ca-

On Monday last, May 11, a tenth Orthodox Congregational church was formed.

FRANKLIN STREET CHURCH .-- On Monday sion in the evening, a new Orthodox Congregational Church was organized at Bowdoin Street Meetinghouse. Rev. Mr. Fairchild was Moderator of the Council, and Rev. Mr. Winslow Scribe. Introductory prayer by before. In a nation like much wealth and much wealth and Rev. Dr. Jenks; reading the Scriptures, by Mr. Lord; reading the Articles of Faith and Covenant, by Mr.
Boies; Right Hand of Fellowship, Mr. Blagden; Address to the church, Mr. Winslow; concluding prayer,
Mr. Adage. Mr. Adams

The members of this new church are 61; all, except five or air, from the Salem Street, Bowdoin Street, Park Street and Essex Street churches in this city. Forty of them are males. In talent, activity, and wealth, it is a strong church. They hope to comand wealth, it is a strong church. They hope to com-mence public worship on the Sabbath, in what has State. His office is in been the FEDERAL STREET THEATRE, about the first of July. well.

For the Boston Recorder.

twenty Germans, generally attending, and several of them have given satisfactory proof of the lively interest which they take in these already shown in the tender of the several of them have given satisfactory proof of the lively interest which they take in these eral of them have given satisfactory proof of the lively interest which they take in these meetings. Agreeably to their own wishes, we no longer confine ourselves to explanations of Scripture passages. After a German prayer and a German hymn, we generally engage in a series of remarks, which are based on some Scriptural text, and adapted as far as possible to their immediate and peculiar wants; finally, the meeting closes with another prayer and hymn. The distribution of German Bibles and tracts is continued, and the "bread of heaven" has been received by many of them with great eagerness.

eagerness.
Last Salibath morning the Rev. Mr. Van for its repeal. This we Vleck, of New York, attended our meeting in the forenoon and prayed with us in German; many of us will long remember the heart-felt interest, which this Christian friend has manifest-

terest, which this Christian friend has manifested for our weak endeavors to serve the Lord.

The number of Germans residing in this city and in its vicinity, probably amount to more than a thousand souls, and not merely to three or four hundred, as I stated some time since. A great portion of these fields are "white already to harvest," nor will there be a laborer wanting at the proper time to complete the work, which has been thus commenced under the influence of the Holy Spirit. As long, however, as this congregation in spirit shall be without a minister, I hope to be permitted to teach them to "search the Scriptures," until "he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together."

gether." The particulars of the peculiar relations which have been thus formed between myself and my countrymen, might prove in many respects as interesting to the mere philosopher, as they cerinteresting to the mere philosophier, as they cer-tainfy would be to the philosophical Christian. I am desirous therefore, of presenting to you some further communications on this subject as soon as my other engagements will allow it. I am, dear Sir, very respectfully yours, Boston, May 7, 1835. H. BOKUM. were, notwithstanding all the want of tact, while thus

For the Roston Recorder. SUFFOLK CONFERENCE.

The Suffolk Conference of Churches met at Rev. Mr. M'Clure's Church in Malden, May 6, 1835. Fourteen churches were represented.
No. of admissions the last six months, 171.
State of religion in the churches, on the whole, more interesting than usual. Four are represented as being in a low state, some of them being without Pastors; in eight the state of religions interest in consequences. gave in his resignation! of Europe, and a most u ous interest is encouraging, and in two very Couraging.
The Pilgrim and Essex South Conferences

The Pilgrim and Essex South Conferences were represented. The following delegates to other Conferences were appointed:—Pilgrim Conference, Rev. Messrs. Blagden and Adams; Essex South, Rev. Messrs. Crosby and Bullard, for the meeting in July, and Rev. Messrs. Boies and Fairchild for the meeting in October.—Norfolk Conference, Rev. Messrs. Gilbert and Bates.—Middlesex South, Rev. Mr. M'Clure and Br. Wm. S. Porter.

At the next meeting of Conference a new plan of Exercises is to be presented by the Standing Committee. Communications upon the subject monopoly which is produced by a will prevent much improve the following parts of it. distinction between Church

Committee. Communications upon the subject from members of the Conference may be made to either of the Standing Committee (Rev. Mes-srs. Adams, Fay, and Blagden.) the marriages of the latte be civil, and not religious;

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES

On Monday, Dr. Asahel Grant, of Utics, N. Y. Mrs. Grant, of Cherry Valley, N. Y. destined for the to be paid-five shillings go mission to the Nestorians of Persia, and Miss Rebecca the parish, (Episcopal) and W. Williams, for the mission at Beyroot, sailed from this port in the Angola, Capt. Cushing.

The following missionaries were to sail this afternoon, in the Shepherdess, Capt. Kinsman, bound is to be taken, that the part

to Columbo and Bombay, viz.

Henry Ballentine, of Marion, Ohio; Mrs. Ballendestablished church. ted by the civil offic

families have been remarkable for bringing their children with them regularly to all the services of the sanctuary—and their children they have now the happiness of seeing the subjects of God's exceeding grace. This is certainly a strong encouragement to parents to use their influence in habituating their children to attend diligently upon all the means of grace.

4. All external circumstances seeined uppropitious to a revival, such as the unpleasantness of the weather, the excitement of the community on a foreign topic, &c. &c.—but believing prayer overcame all these adverse influences. Henry Ballentine, of Marion, Ohio; Mrs. Ballentine, of Hanniker, N. H.; Mr. E. A. Webster, of Utica, N. Y.; Mrs. Webster, of Victor, N. Y. for minor points, which may The Old South Church was constituted May 12, Bombay; and Rev. J. M. S. Perry and wife, from whole, it is the best 1669. Its ministers have been Messrs. Thacher, Willard, Pemberton, Sewall, Prince, Cammings, N.Y. and his wife, from Maltaville, N.Y. for Ceybear Company of the defects I have report has appeared. is the increase of Bishops. added-one for Mane Rippon. It has creat ment. The mountain On Sabbath evening last, an affectionate address was delivered to these missionaries in the Bowdoin Street Meetinghouse, by the Rev. Mr. Winslow, of The house was dedicated Jan. 10, 1810. This the Ceylon Mission. Mr. W. expected to accompafor endowing additional not, I should think, be ob ny them, but is detained a short time longer by

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

The Irish Church question—policy of the Ministry—Lord Stanley—Marquis of Londonderry, his trustees and his cartes—Sir R. Peel's Marriage bill—Increase of Bishops—Author of the Natural History of Enthusiasm, and his new work—Death of Dr. Wisner.

London, 18th March, 1835. standing all the mystification place on the subject. Mr. a Congregationalist; his fitter of that denomination. he has attacked the volume

The more that our Ecclesiastical affairs become perplexed and injurious to the peace and well-being of the community at large, the more ready am I to admit the superior advantages of your country, in having no national church. Circumstances are every day transpiring, which convince us that our early opinions respecting the cause of the change of Administration in this the cause of the change of Administration in this country were correct. The church is at the bottom of it all. Not, as you may suppose, from the name, the church of Christ, but the national—or rather the Parliamentary Church. Every effort is now being made to prevent a defeat of ministers on the question of the Irish defeat of ministers on the question of the Irish Church. The Bishops see that if that matter went against them, it would bring in a principle dangerous to the security of the English Church. In the mean time the Premier, through his In the mean time the Premier, through his Journals, is attempting to placate the Dissenters, by promising them a good Marriage Bill!

This he thinks will keep them quiet for a while, and thus allow him to strengthen his position, defeat the Reformers and keep his place. This he will do for a few weeks, or perhaps months, till on some point which the country is determined to carry and he is determined to oppose,

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House of Co

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The Marriage Bill of

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oduced last night into the Ha

You receive very early works. One has just con

of the Natural Histo

considerable fierceness pletely into the hands of

It is a pity, when a man ent thus exposes his we great principle by an i

eighborhood, and

the theories of a phi

the numerous facts which church presents. If any should publish it, I think,

selves and the system und flourishes, he should see

ductory cssay-meeting at weakest points in the whol

. This pobleman has estates land, which once produced ab Note, he is deeply involved in can tradesmen obtain payment some have actually been nearly

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERR

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getic measures for their attained of these measures is the faries, especially in all the is of the Free States. It may to organize County and dition of the free colored lemand immediate sympath ecessary for the friends an agent from the pares ght to be best for them to form auxiliaries, diffus to form suxmaries, diffus nine into the condition of the their neighborhood, and str minds of the entire commue minds of the entire common of the impolicy and wrong and of the importance of and speedy extinction. to Committee also invite the friends of humanity in the information, which they at on a great variety of point ble service. Their efforts zious instruction of the sla th high satisfaction by multi munity. They seek, am good government. Even are compelled to yield to t and it is earnestly hoped my be greatly increased, adoption of measures, wh sing of Heaven, fully enli er, without being defer his degraded but interestin the convenience of such epublish the form of the indignation through the lary, prepared by the Con

AMERICAN UNI

RELIEF AND IMPROVE

Executive Committee

that their Exposition has had and favorably rocein

thousand copies of it, in

y and correspondence in differ hern and western country.

actively engaged in securing

actively engaged in securing qualified agent, and in devision complishing the objects of the more and more convinced of see objects, and of the necess

s not required. Each auxirame such a constitution a s to the members. rious to the members.

ticle 1. This Society shall lary of the American Union for overement of the Colored Race.

t. 2. The object shall be, to a in its efforts to promote, in all tellectual and moral elevation; and by disseminating informatid moral influence, to convines, that the system of elavery it, and ought to be universally c. 1. 3. Any individual may be going the Constitution, and by p. 1. 4. All monies obtained by wise shall be appropriated under

e Herald, (see last page,) e think the point may be considered, that servitude, either luntary, must and will exi ent order of things exists. ery well; only remember de " is only division of la other that which mutual

createst amount of happiness, it of obtaining and enjoying, essue right in others. 2. It is jof every man to desire and vines of every other, as fa his own happiness; and the state of the m, is a solemn obligation. may be our duty to sacrif appiness, for the good of o

is but just that those possessing mental powers should guide and ag these qualities in a less degree, ate should direct and control their sely the same reason, it is right tassed should control the less en or moral and mental p s now his master, they on If a system of slavery co should carry this principl dalter the state of the qu

masters should " direct daves-such of them as nee reason" as parents should their children, we not in. That " reason " is, ection and control, in may be fitted for freed e master is solemnly boun atrol " them, that they freedom, in the shortest et to do this, is a virtual a lawful authority, and a s "right of the stronger out the abolition of chile Measrs. Garrison, Goode though they have meant nearer to saying it

> greatest amount of happiness is individual, and every class of in rights and privileges which are cters and candition—in other we see in proportion to their fitness for nt perfect state of eatbefound in our State Pr ist be fe simmates "nre free in " ver to their fitness for freedo principle, the state of so perfect, and the " amount great, in heaven and hell

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latter class, is inte-lous; — that is, they te, and he grants they are left to all they please. He matter, which we

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parties about to are not membe

We object to oaths y on making such a ative. There are

et. The chief norell ishops. There are to finnchester and another are to the considerable ain has labored and be

ain has labored and he are also threateused the Scottish establishment of the second s

is of the high characteristics and particular in the many state of the many state of

AMERICAN UNION EF AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLORED RACE.

ive Committee are gratified to

Exposition has been extensively and favorably received. Fifty or d copies of it, in various forms, stributed. It has occasioned in western country. The committee ngaged in securing the services of gent, and in devising other means ng the objects of the Union. They more convinced of the importance ets, and of the necessity of wise and res for their attainment.

ese measures is the formation ally in all the large towns and size County and State Societies the free colored people is such my for the friends of the Union to agent from the parent Society. auxiliaries, diffuse information. in condition of the colored peoads of the entire community, a convicthe impolicy and wrongfulness of slaad of the importance of labors for its speedy extinction.

als of humanity in the Slave States ation, which they are able to furous instruction of the slaves are regardsh satisfaction by multitudes in the Free and it is earnestly hoped that those efbe greatly increased, and may result doption of measures, which shall, with ssing of Heaven, fully enlighten and ele-

blish the form of the constitution of ry, prepared by the Committee. This ot required. Each auxiliary is requestsuch a constitution as appears most

gus to the members.

ide 1. This Society shall be called,

ye of the American Union for the Relief and

mement of the Colored Race.

2. The object shall be, to aid the American

ist efforts to promote, in all suitable ways,

effectual and moral elevation of the Colored

and by disseminating information, and exerting

moral influence, to convince all American

s, that the system of slavery in this country is

Any individual may become a member, the Constitution, and by paying

All monies obtained by subscription or But mark the

e degraded us in the unfit representation of slaves. He rs at home, and she fairs of a mighty es

SLAVERY.

, (see last page,) says, think the point may be considered as settled dispute, that servitude, either voluntary or untary, must and will exist so long as the

well; only remember that "voluntary is only division of labor, each doing

t amount of happiness, which he is ca-taining and enjoying, consistent with ight in others. 2. It is the right and

be our duty to sacrifice some of our ss, for the good of others; for then

wers should guide and direct those pos-qualities in a less degree. It is right that direct and control their children. For same reason, it is right that the sald control the loss enlightened.

Rior moral and mental powers " to him show his master, they ought to change if a system of slavery could be framed,

is should carry this principle into practice, alter the state of the question materimasters should "direct and control res-such of them as need it,-" for the me reason" as parents should "direct and " their children, we not only admit, but That " reason " is, the necessity of direction and control, in order that the may be fitted for freedom. We hold laster is solemnly bound so to " direct them, that they shall become edom, in the shortest possible time. awful authority, and a substitution for will be published in the course of a few weeks.

right of the strongest."-What is the abolition of childhood, &c. we 16 Messrs, Garrison, Goodell and Wright, though they have meant no such thing, ne nearer to saying it than they are t of happiness is secured, when dual, and every class of individuals, enjoy and privileges which are adapted to their and condition—in other words, when they proportion to their fitness for freedom.

est perfect state of earthly felicity, at of their at lates " are free in " very exact " protheir fitness for freedom." On the ple, the state of society must be NDONDERRY!" flect, and the " amount of happiness " great, in heaven and hell. Those who

are confined " in chains, under darkness, against | the judgment of the great day," are as fit for their present condition in respect to freedom, as are "the spirits of just men, made perfect." No. It is right that men should " be free in proportion to their fitness for freedom;" but the greatest amount of happiness" requires

the greatest and most universal fitness for freedom. And it is the condemnation of the system of slavery, that it calculates upon, and secures, the unfitness for freedom, the mental and moral debasement, in other words, the temporal and eternal ruin, of a large part of the population of the country where it exists. Not that every slave must of necessity be so debased; but that a large majority of them inevitably will be.

" None are born free," our author tells us. None are born fit for freedom; but all are born with a claim on those who can do it, so to "direct and control " them, that they shall become fit for freedom; and no one has a right to " direct and control" any of them, except in such a way as shall secure this object. Therefore, the system of slavery, which calculates upon and s cures the perpetual unfitness of many, ought to be changed, "immediately," for a system of paternal control and direction, which shall bring this unfitness to an end. This some call "immediate emancipation;" but we do not. By emancipation, we mean more than this:-more than any man, perhaps, supposes can be done immediately.

A word, on the proposal, "to calculate what will be the increase or decrease of human happiness likely to result from the state of things brought about by emancipation." We have no objection to it, provided a right calculus be adopted. We can never settle such questions, by imagining probable results, summoning up those on each side, and then striking the balance We must begin with the postulate, that there will be the most happiness, where certain great a great variety of points, would be of sally observed; and that every departure from the moral those principles will produce an over-balance of moral principles are most strictly and universuffering; in other words, that doing evil that good may come, is a policy which always de-

teachers. The report, therefore, that the legislature of North Carolina had passed a law, forbidding their education, is not true.

Mr. Goodell, of the Emancipator, is to be pitied, if the disproving of a single false accusation against North Carolina makes him feel so had as he appears to do. His cause must be a had one, if erroneous statements cannot be corrected without injuring it. How he managed, to copy into the Emancipator of Feb. 10, an article from the Evangelist of Feb. 21, we leave him to explain.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Our friends, the booksellers, are favoring us and the public with the means of knowledge so rapidly, that we can do little more than to notice their existence. We begin with

SPIRITUAL DESPOTISM: By the Author Natural History of Enthusiasm. New York, Leavitt, Lord & Co. Boston, Crocker & Brewster.

Isaac Taylor, of Ongar. The word of our English correspondent, in another column, settles this point. ABBOTT's CORNER STONE .- A new edition has just been published, by Wm. Pierce, with a preface by Rev. John Pye Smith, D. D. of Homerton, Eng-

Memoir of the Life and Correspondence of the Rev. Christian Frederick Swartz; to which is prefixed, a sketch of the History of Christianity in India. By Hugh Pierson, D. D., M. R. A. S. Dean of Salisbury. Boston, Perkins, Marvin & Co. Philadelphia, Honry Perkins.

An intensely interesting subject, and, we have been told and believe, an intensely interesting work.

Life of Rowland Hill, Prepared for Families and Sabbath Schools. By Wm. S. Porter.

My Mother's Gold Ring; Wild Dick; There God; A Sectarian Thing; Groggy Harbor The first five numbers of the well known Temper

ance Tales, published in a very neat little volume by Wm. S. Damrel.

The Child's Book on the Sabbath; by Rev. H. Hooker, New York, Leavitt, Lord & Co. Boston, Crocker & Brewster. Noticed by an able correspondent in a late number of the Recorder.

NEW WORK ON POLITICAL ECONOMY. We understand that Gould & Newman, of Andover, have in press, "Elements of Political Economy, designed as a Text Book for High Schools and Academies, by Sanuel P. Newman, Professor of Rhetoric and Lecturer on Political Economy, in Bowdoin College, Branswick, Me."

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY.—We underto do this, is a virtual abdication of all stand that the next volume is nearly completed, and

> For the Boston Recorder TO REV. WALTER BALFOUR.

Ma. Taact,—I ask the privilege of saying, through the Recorder, to Rev. Walter Balfour, that I have read his series of published letters, addressed to me by way of reply to my treatise on Universalism; and that I see no occasion to make any answer. The most I could wish is, that every reader of either would have the candor and patience to read both productions.

dor and patience to read both productions.

Mr. B. concludes his series of letters by a challenge to me, to go with him into a "thorough ound in our State Prisons, - whose - texts; " and then is so kind as to tell me which is the strongest. And then he asks me to pledge myself to silence forever thereafter, if I full to prove endless punishment from it. This chal-lenge I beg leave respectfully to decline, and for

strongest texts need any further remarks of mine to disabuse them from his perversions.

2. Because there is no umpire to decide whether I fait in the proof, and therefore the

pledge is a nullity,

3. Because I have read volumes of what he 3. Because I have read volumes of what he calls his thorough discussion, and I cannot rationally promise myself much improvement to myself, or much instruction to the world, or any nearer, approximations to the truth, by being the occasion of multiplying such matter.

4. Because I have no authority to limit the whole Scripture proof to any one text; though I

4. Because I have no authority to limit the whole Scripture proof to any one text; though I might name texts by scores, which, to my own mind, are each of itself conclusive.

5. Because my silence in future, to which he asks me to pledge myself, would be a calamity to Mr. B. if he is sincere and honest in his statements. For he says—" you have found every fresh battle gaining a loss." And if he is not honest, I should wish to have no discussions with him. I conceive it proper, therefore, for me neither to pledge myself to silence, nor to callst in any comhat with Mr. B. till I see occasion for it. And Mr. B. is welcome to all the advantage of having the last word, and of my declining his challenge. Parsons Cooke.

Portsmouth, N. H., May 11, 1835.

BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC. - Their perform ance on Wednesday night was very excellent, and gave us a higher opinion of Neukomm, than their former exhibition. We have no room for particulars.

CORRESPONDENTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS shall receive attention in good time. We would write "Candor" a letter, if we knew where to di-

rect it.

THE CONVENT.—The Transcript contradicts, on the authority of the Lady Superior, the statement copied into several of the morning papers on Saturday, from Briggs Bulletin, in relation to an alleged disturbance at the Convent in Roxbury, on the night of the 6th inst. No assault was intended, but on the contrary the party who stopped hefore. She Cenvent, (and who were on their return from serenading some friends in Brookline,) were netwated by kind and complimentary feelings, as has been since ascertained. The community, however, (which is now reduced to three persons with only twelve children under their charge) are to be removed to Quebec or Montreal, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

Foreign.

good may come, is a policy which always defeats itself.

The reader will perhaps be astonished to see how we are regarded by different men. According to Mr. Garrison and Mr. Goodell, we are decidedly "pro-slavery," and have done mere to uphold slavery, than any man "north of the Potomac," or even "in these United States," except, perhaps, Leonard Bacon. In the judgment of the Editor of the Herald, we are so identified with all anti-slavery societies, that we are expected to defend all that any of them have said.

The Editor of the Herald will observe, that we are giving our readers all his arguments, entire. We trust he will do unto us, as we, nt his request, are doing unto him.

Education of Colored People in North Carolina, but the late law of South Carolina forbids them to act as teachers. The report, therefore, that the legisters. We should be compared to power of Sir Robert Peel, that he decades on the all moderate Whigs.

Latest dates, London, April 10.—Paris, April 12.

England.—Paris, April 12.—Friday, one of clored to the English Cabinet—Sir R. Bell was on Teesday against left in a minority on the Resolution moved by Lord John Russell for one bodying in the Tühe Bill the appropriation principle recognised in the late onto one of the resolution moved by Lord John Russell for one bodying in the Tühe Bill the appropriation principle recognised in the late onto one of the resolution moved by Lord John Russell for one bodying in the Tühe Bill the appropriation principle recognised in the late one to enhance the file of the Russell for one bodying in the Tühe Bill the appropriation principle recognised in the late one to enhance the self of the Bell the resolution moved by Lord John Russell for on the Resolution moved by Lord John Russell for one bodying in the Tühe Bill the appropriation principle recognised in the late one to enhance the sile resolution moved by Lord John Russell for one bodying in the Tühe Bill the appropriation principle recognised in the late one the solution moved by Lord John Russell Latest dates, London, April 10. Paris, April 12.

arrangements, calculate on the early return to power of Sir Robert Peel, who has certainly vacated office in higher estimation with the community at large than that he enjoyed at the communement of his onerous duties. This would lead to an immediate than that he enjoyed at the commencement of his onerous daties. This would lead to an immediate dissolution of Parliament, and the consequent confirmation or rejection of conservative principles by the electoral constituencies.

Joseph Wolff, the Jew Christian and celebrated traveller, has arrived in England from Malta. On his arrival at Falmouth he delivered a lecture, which attracted a great crowd of auditors.

PORTUGAL.—The husband of the Queen of Portugal is dead, and it is believed was poisoned by a minion of Don Miguel, and the queen had appointed the Duke of Terceira commander in Chief of her army.

says:—"The moment is arriving when the Carlists will have to measure their strength with the Queen's troops, and as the latter will be commanded in person by Gen. Mina, whose health is re-established, the shock will be terrible. The General has at his command, including the reinforcements which have arrived, 27,000 men.

existence is necessary for maintaining the balance of Europe. No Russian soldier will be able henceforward to pass the Prath, without engaging to a certain point, the responsibility of his government to England for a step of this nature. Russia can no longer consider with as much confidence as before, the Danube as the line of demarcation which she will choose, when she shall see fit is raise a quarrel between herself and the Sultan, her protege. In future, the garrisons of the fortresses of the Danube must be composed of Moldavian and Wallachian soldiers, whom the Russian soldiers cannot come to trouble, without incurring a heavy responsibility. These reflections risons of the fortresses of the Danaba must be composed of Moldavian and Wallachian soldiers, whom the Russian soldiers cannot come to trouble, without incurring a heavy responsibility. These reflections appear to us to take away all interest, at least, for many years, from the important question, of the aggrandizement by Russia, on the side of Europe. Russia has indeed put in requisition more advantageous means to subdue Turkey; but the difficulty of soizing such a prey, even by this means, will soon appear to it very great. It is kept in respect on all sides. The present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, descrees the greatest praises for a measure as politic as it is skilful. This measure, combined with the step which he has taken for the affairs of Spain, is the best answer to the attacks of which the Duke has been the object, on the subject of our relations with some of the contingental were.

answer to the attacks of which the Duke has been the object, on the subject of our relations with some of the continental powers.

TURKEY.—The German Frankfort Journal has the following of the 6th ult. from Xeres in Turkey:—

We read with astonishment in the Austrian Observer that the troubles of Albania are completely appeased. Mehemet Ali makes few levies in Egypt, but his gold serves to stir up the chiefs of Upper Albania against the Pachas of Bosnia and Scutari. The new Egyptian Sultan seeks to form an aristocratic league against the Grand Seignior. Upper Albania and Herzegovina claim to bu free and independent as Greece. In these districts nobody obeys the Porte, who has no gold to distribute.

GRECCE—Accounts from Trieste dated March 12, mention the arrival of the Albania of the See. A. Il. Dumont, Newport; Fellowshin of the See. A. Il. Dumont, Newport;

GREECE .- Accounts from Trieste dated March 12, is the strongest. And then he asks me to pledge myself to silence forever thereafter, if I fail to prove endless punishment from it. This challenge I beg leave respectfully to decline, and for the following reasons:

1. Because I cannot perceive that any of these is the strongest of the beautiful provided in the strongest of the stron

made prisoner Zilch Sultan. It is stated that he is materially indebted for his success to the assistance of the British Minister, Sir John Campbell.

Algiers.—Public Schools.—The Algerine Moniter of March 13, says,

The municipal council of the town of Algiers has voted finds for the establishment of a course of higher instruction. After the erection of primary schools, where children receive instruction which must be the share of all, it was important to procure resources of allowers children receive instruction which knowledge alone can open the entrance. This institution, which has been for a long time domanded by the anxiety of fathers of families, will soon be open; the pupils will then receive instruction, called classical, as extensive as in the colleges of France; they will assole ant the Arab language, the study of which will be required. Its use is too local not to hold an important place in a college founded by the Franch on the African coast of the Mediterranean.

The governor-general, by his decree, dated the 16th of February, has named the professors who are to be attached to the college of Algiers. A copy of their nomination has been sont to them in France; they will not delay appearing at thoir post; they are expected by the end of this month. The opening of this establishment is therefore near at hand.

Mexico.—A letter from a personal friend of the Persident Santa Ana, to a gentleman in this city, dated April 16th, gives some farther particulars of the contemplated revolution. The original motive seems to have been founded in Nullification doctrines—or something very like them. Gen. Santa Ana set of the contemplated revolution. The original motive seems to have been founded in Nullification doctrines—or something very like them. Gen. Santa Ana set of the contemplated revolution. The original motive seems to have been founded in Nullification doctrines—or something very like them. Gen. Santa Ana set of the contemplated revolution. The original motive seems to have been founded in Nullification

seems to have been founded in Nullification doctrines—or something very like them. Gen. Santa Ana set out for the army on the 11th, his forces amounting to five thousand excellent troops. Gen. Alvarez with 1000 men, was at the gates of Acapulce on the first, and no doubt was entertained of his making himself master of that town. A small division had been despatched by Santa Ana in pursuit of him. Symptoms of disaffection had appeared at Valadolid and Puebla, and it was expected that on, any reverse of fortune, the states of Tamaulipas, San Luis and Coabuila would take an active part against Santa Ana. The clergy and land proprieters had given him \$300,000 wherewith to curry on the war, the treasury being completely exhausted. [N. Y. Com. Adv.

Domestic.

Connecticut.—The message of Gevernor Edwards was commanicated to the Legislature of Connecticut on Wednesday last. It commences with a historical view of the banking system of this country, from its origin, and points out the evils, with which he believes it to have been attended. Of those evils, he regards the tendency to a too large proportional issue of paper, as the most serious: and as a remedy, suggests to the Legislature the expediency of prohibiting the issue of notes of small denominations, and of providing for the gradual withdrawing from circulation of such notes of that description as are already issued. A liberal space is assigned in the message to the consideration of the defects of the militia system. The subject of providing for a geological survey, of the State, is earnestly recommended to the attention of the Legislature. An amendment is also recommended of that portion of the Constitution which relates to the qualifications of electors. The privilege of voting is now limited by that instrument to those who have gained a settlement in the State; and it is left to the Legislature to determine, in what manner a settlement shall be gained. According the existing law, a person not born in the State can only gain it by vote of the inhabitants of the town where he resides, by the consent of the civil authority and selectmen, by being appointed to and extecting some public office, or by becoming the proprietor of real estate to the value of \$334; and a distinction is thus created between the native citizens of that and other States, which, in the Opinion of the Governor, oght to the value of \$334; and a distinction is thus created between the native citizens of that and other States, which, in the opinion of the Governor, ought not longer to exist. He believes, also, that another amendment of the constitution is required to regulate the mode in which elections shall be conducted. In the the mode in which elections shall be conducted. In the larger towns, the present mode is very inconvenient, all the electors being obliged to pass in review before the presiding officer at least seven times; an operation always fatigaing, and not unfrequently accompanied with hazard, arising from the hurry and impatience of ull to deposite their votes. [Daily Adv. Post Office Department.—Notice has been given by the Post Master General to mail contracts, and

by the Post Master General to mail contractors, and by the Post Master General to mail contractors, and other creditors of the department, that the practice of accepting the drafts of individuals in its employ for services thereafter to be rendered, is to be discontinued: that all just claims accruing against it will be paid at the end of every quarter; that the performance of all services contracted for will be rigidly exacted; that on fine, imposed for non-performance, will be remifted; and that no retrospective allowances will be made for any service hereafter rendered.

made for any service herealter rendered.

Important and Interesting Mission.—The Senate of the United States at its last session, passed a resolution requesting the President to consider of the expediency of entering into negotiations with the South American States, for the purpose of securing for our commerce and people, a safe passage across the Isth-mus from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. In compliance with this recommendation of the Senate, we understand, the President has appointed Col. Charles Biddle, of Tennesse, to conduct the negotiation, and that he is about to visit the Southern Continent, in

prosecution of the objects in view.

Bank of the United States.—The orders to the

Wallachia and Moldavia. London, March
27.—The important news has been received from
Bucharest of the recognition by the Englishagovernment of the existence of the national independence of
the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, in conformity with the stipulations agreed to by the Ottoman
government. The principle established by this act of
our government is considered by the merchants of the
greatest importance, because they regard it as a
guarantee of a continuance of the pace of Europe,
about which doubts were raised in their minds on account of some sceent circumstances. This measure
has put an end to all ulterior invasion on one side,
and hostile collision on the other. The statu quo
is maintained, and there is no more fear that it will
be farther troubled.

The immediate political advantages which the recognition of the objects in view.

Bank of the United States.—The orders to the
Stanch Bank in this city were, we understand, not exsetly to close all further business, but so to order
this affairs as to close its business within a year; a
thing which, we apprehend, not only here, but at
every branch of the Bank south or west of the main
set of the existence of the anilon or west of the main
set of the entities and the sealer said than done. [Nat. Inst.

Ballooning.—Mr. Clayton, of Cincinnati, the
chief of the eronauts, who lately made the remarkable voyage of 350 miles, in a balloon—proposes shortly to make another attempt to reach the Atlantic, by the
same mode of conveyance. He gives notice in
the Cincinnati papers, that his aerial ship, the "State
of the West"—having undergone several improvements and alterations, calculated to allow him to remain longer in the upper air than on the previous occasion—will take her departure from that city about
the middle of May, and will proceed, if the wind permit, to the Atlantic Ocean. He also mentions that
he will be supplied with a mail bage, containing the
membra and learning the wind the concinence of the consultance.

Committee of the Unite

the East.

Counterfeit.—We learn from the Portland papers, that three men were arrested in Portland on Thursday last, on a charge of passing counterfeit half dollars of the United States stamp. Their names are—John II. Harris and Henry Wheeler of Bethlehem, N. H. and Wm. McLellan, or McLaren, of Barnet, Vt. Two other persons who were in company with them the evening previous, and who are supposed to have left the city for Bangor.

The Albany Evening Journal mentions the arrival

Installed, over the Catholic Cong. Church and Society Islatol, R. I. April 30, Rev. Thomas Surpardo. Introductory Prayer by Rev. O. Fowler, Fall River; Reading of 11 ceriptures by Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Providence; Sermon. Lev. S. Holmes, of New Hedford; Consecrating Prayer lev. A. Cobb, of West Taunion; Charge to the Paster, Lev. A. B. Damoun, Newport; Fellowship of the Churc Prayer by Rev. E. Maliby, of Taunion.

Prayer by Mev. E. Mailby, of Taution.

On Wednesday, April 23, the Rev. Timorny Bayin we installed over the Congregational Church and Society in East Falmouth. Introductory Prayer by Rev. A. Coho, Sandwich: Sermon by Rev. P. Fish, of Marshpee; Installing Prayer, by Rev. J. Bent, of Falmouth; Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. Mr. Fish; Right Handt of Fellowship by

The American Doctrinal Tract Society will hold their annual meeting for business, at the lower Vestry of Parks street Church, on Wednesslay, May 22th, at 12 o'clock, M. The Executive Committee will meet at the Depository on the same day, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Joxxx Penkins, Sec'y Am. Doct. Tract Society.

can Union for the Relief and Improvement of the Cole Race, will be holden at the Tremont Hall, on Wedness May 27,

The Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Raptiss Charitable Society for the religifor widows and children obscessed Baptist Ministers, will be held at the Federatreet Baptist Meetinghouse, on Wednesday, the 27th Inst. 12 o'clock, N. for the choice of officers and the transaction of any other business which may be requisite. Members of this Society will Resofted that by the payment of two datars annually, their families at their decrease will be entitled to receive \$50.

Lynn, May 11, 1835. MASS. TEMPERANCE SOCIETY .- The Anniversar

didress before the Massachusetts Temperance Society, will be delivered by the Rev. Samuel R. Lothron, at the blo South thurch, at 7 1:2 o' clock, of the lost Salbanh Temperance and the Temperance of the Salbanh Temperance of Temperance of

MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- The an-

PASTORAL ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS

Temperance, are requested to insert the above.

The twenty-first anniversary of the American Tract Society, will be celebrated on Wednesslay evening, May 27th. The members of the Society are respectfully requested to meet for business on Monday previous the 25th, in Park street Vestry at five o'cluck, F. M.

B. B. Lins, See'g. Am. Tract Society.

BOSTON SAMARITAN ASTLUM for Indigent Colors Chidiren.—The Managers of this Institution carnestly soli-cit of a benevolent public, donations of any description that will aid them in furnishing their house, and meliors ing the temporal wants of the necessitous. The least fix yor gratefully received at the Asylum, No. 17, Pophar street In behalf of the Board, A. Pico, Secretary.

Marriages.

In this city, by Rev. Mc. Boien, Mr. B. B. Titt, ingelia M. Bugbee-Mr. Laban Thaxter, to Miss In Milton, Mr. Emmor K. Cornell, to Miss Maria Harvey,

city, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Matthew M. Hunt, Esq. ty, aged 56-Mrs. Nabby, wife of Capt. Jonathan 56-widow Susanna Drew, 86-Mrs. Elizabeth of John Fox, late of Halifax, N. S. 29-Mr. Ste-

nezt weck.
In Kene, N. H. Charles Winthrop, formerly of Boston, 52.—In Westmoreland, Mr. Salathiel Leach, the blind fidder, 59.—In Swanzey, widow Phebe Morse, 68.
Deathis in this city last week, 29; males 11, females 9. Table Eighth Volume of the VOUTH'S COMPA NION is just completed, and a humber of copies are bound in a Volume. It comprises upwards of siz hundred different articles, Narrailves, Stories, Olittary Natices, Anecdotes, Poetry, &c. mostly of a Religious and Moral character, and many of which would be useful to read in Subbath Schools. The price of the Volume nearly bound, with an Index, is one dollar and fifty cents, and may be hud, at the Recorder Office, No. 18 Water street.

Boy's and Girl's Library, Vols. 23 & 24. PRINT of the United States, No. 12; or, Uncle
Philip's conversations with the children about New
York.

The day meetwed and for
all the Grant States, No. 12; or, Uncle
Washington St.
A few capies of Cooper's Virgil for sale as above. M. s.

Gould & Newman, Andover, Mass.

Have in Press.

Have in Press.

He's INTRODUCTION to the Writings of the New
Testament, with Notes by Prof. Stuart.

STUART ON ROMANS, 2nd ed. revised and enlarged.

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, designed as
a Text Book for High Schöols and Academies, by Samuel P.
Newman, Prof. of Rhetoric, and Lecturer on Political Economy in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

May 8.

Mcclure's Lectures on Universalism. 3d Edition. Just Published and for Sale by William Petrce, No. 9 Cornhill. May 15.

Spiritual Despotism, BY the Author of History of Enthusiasm, Funaticism Saterday Evening, &c. This day received and in sale by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, 59 Washing ton street. May 15.

Memoirs of Mrs. Sutton. Memoirs of Mrs. Satton.

MEMOIR of Mrs. Charlotte Satton, his a Missionery tr.

Oriess, East Indice; originally compiled by Rev.

J. G. Pike—nov or THE SAVIOUR and his Apostles
BIOGRAPH of each, by the Author, of "The Biotory of the Bible."

Ories and the Satton of the Bible. The Concordance to the Sacred Scriptores, "Liver the Bible."

CROCKER & BREWSTER, 42 Washington Street.

CROCKER & BREWSTER, 42 Washington Street.

Mrs. Sutton's Memcir.

COULD, KENDALI. & LINCOLN, have just published, of the "Memoir of Mrs. Charlotte Sutton, late a missionary to Orisas, East Indics. Originally prepared by Rev J. G. Pike, now revised and enlarged by her husband, P. Amos Button.

Life of Rowland Hill

IFE of Rewland Hill, prepared for Families and Sals bath Schools. By W. S. Porter.
TEMPERANCE TALES, Volume first. In five parts

Frogry Harbor.

ESTHER: A Scripture Narrative. By a Lady, together
vith an original Poem, by Miss H. E. Gould.

For Sale by PERKINS, MARVIN & CO., 114 Washing
May 15.

Wils Day Published by PERKINS, MARVIN & SO.,

Memoirs of Sullings.

or, r. could. The Happy Family made Happire, by Dr. Allcott, Scholder on Salbath School Nissionary Associations. Conviction not Conversion. Memoirs of Caroline S. of Flichburg. The Prophet Jereminh. Prophery Fulled in the Destruction of Balylon. Advice to a Young Brother, by a Missionary. As above,
The Union Questions. New Sabbath School Books, constantly added. Polyglot Bibles, smallest size, in various vindings.

McGavin's Protestant.

Bourne's Picture of Slavery in the cica. CROCKER & BREWSTER.

SPIRITUAL DESPOTISM.

ROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington st

lino. Barnes' Notes on the Acts of the Aposides, 2d and con The way for a Unit to be seven, at continuous of this form of Children's Fireside Series. 2. Every Day Duty, Jusy published. C. & B. will publish next week. Lectures on Revivals. By C. G. Finney, of Chathan street Chapel. Memoirs of Harlan Page, late Agent of Am. Tract Soc By Rev. W. A. Hallock.

Hebrew Grammar and Chrestomathy. By Geo. Bush, A

Jay on Slaver; and Colonization, second edition.
Foreign Compiracy against the United States. By Bruus. 2d ed. Also in a new days—
Cintzendorf and other Poems. By Mrs. Signorney.
Payne's Elements of Mental and Moral Science; new ed.
New Publications.
Dr. Woods on Native Deprayity; 12mo.
Bockshamee's Freedom of the Will; translated from the

PART FIRST is a small book, designed for the use of

ARITHMETIC.

is divided into three courses; the first for he

of black art, of which the principles and philosophy are entirely unknown.

FOURTH. In teaching Numeration, the nature of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions is taught, and their mode of numeration.—This will be found a great advantage when fractions are attended to, on the succeeding pages.

FIFTH. This work is intended to aid young and ingaperienced teachers, by instructing them in the modes of explaining and illustrating, which have been found most useful in the experience of others.

The writer of this work has used in instructing classes, Daboli, Colbura, Adams, Smith, and other of the most popular Arithmetics. Each of these works contains peculiar advantages. The author of this, has engleavored to combine in one work, these various excellences, which are excited among several. Just published by WILLIAM PEIRCE, 9 Cornhill.

Andrew Ellison, Tailor,

O. 62 Court street, continues to carry on the business in all its branches,
N. B. Tailors' chalk, squares, inch measures, &c. constantly for sale, wholesale and retail. 3w. 4 May 15.

MAN LOST.

MAN LOST.

LIVER CONVERSE, of Randolph, VL. left the house of Dr. Cutter, of Pepperell, Mass. on Thursday, April 20. He was placed under the care of Dr. Cutter last September, in a state of insanty. In February, he was wounded on the right side of his head by the full of a tree. A large scera still remains. He is about 25 seurs of are. 141

PATERNAL AFFECTION.

Send down thy winged angel, God?

Amided this night so wild,
And bid him come where we now watch,
And breathe upon our child.

She lice upon her pillow, pule,
And moans within her sleep.

Or waketh with a nation; wille.

r waketh with a patient sm And striveth not to weep. How gentle and how good a child

And dearer to her parent's hearts Than our weak words can tell. We love—we watch throughout the night To aid when aid may be, We hope, and have despaired at times, But now we turn to Thee!

Slavery.

EDUCATION OF COLORED PEOPLE.

It has been stated in many northern papers, that a law has recently been enacted in North Carolina, forbidding the education of colored people. We have evidence, which appears to us conclusive, that no such law exists. Its existence is unequivocally denied, by one of the most upright and intelligent men in that state, whose situation renders it peculiarly improbable that he should not have correct information on this subject. Will some of those who have

this subject. Will some of those who have published this story, explain its origin?
A letter from Charleston, S. C. April 4, 1895. copied from the Commercial Advertiser into the New York Evangelist, mentions a visit, on the 30th and 31st of March, to a school in that 30th and 31st of March, to a school in that place "established and sustained by and for the free people of color." The writer speaks of its discontinuance; but does not state the reason. Was there a mistake? Was it South Carolina that passed such a law? Or was the whole story a fabrication?

[Boston Recorder.

And so, the editor of the Recorder begins to doubt does he whether the laws of the above.

doubt, does he, whether the laws of the slave residence for his whether the laws of the slave attates forbid the "education of colored people?" Perhaps he will contrive to doubt, by and by, whether the slaves of the south are "colored people?" or whether the Rev. Joseph Tracy, now editor of the Boston Recorder, ever expressed doubts whether the laws prohibiting the pressed doubts whether the taws probating the said slaves from being taught to read, ought to be repealed, or not? Or perhaps he will doubt whether there exists any such impediment to the free circulation of Bibles among the whole southern population, as was lately supposed by Gerrit Smith, when he feared the south would

Gerrit Smith, when he feared the south would be exasperated by the proposal of the Anti-Slavery to the Bible Society to aid in the supply! He will possibly inquire "Was there a mistake?" "Was the whole story a fabrication?" Seriously, it is high time for the editor of the Recorder, as a member of the Executive Committee of the "American Union," &c. who have promised the public so much on the score of facts and statistics, to set about the work of inquiry in good earnest. If he will turn to the Emancipator of Feb. 10, he will find the law of South Carolina passed in Dec. as copied by the Evangelist from a Charleston paper.

On the first page of this paper will be found an account of an ordinance passed in Savannah in 1818, imposing a fine on "any person that teaches any person of color, slave, or free, to read or write."

In Strond's Sketch of the slave laws, page In Strond's Sketch of the slave laws, page 88—89 we find an extract of an act of South Carolina, A. D. 1740 imposing a fine of 100 pounds on any person who shall teach a slave to write. Mention is also made of a similar act of Georgia, A. D. 1770, except as to the penalty which is twenty pounds. The revised code of Virginia A. D. 1819, is then quoted as reiterating an exactment declaring "ARY SCHOOL FOR TEACHING THEM" [i. e. slaves or free negrees, or mulatioes,] Beading of whitting, Elegating of whitting, Elegating of whitting, Elegating of the string, elegating the strong strong of the strong strong strong of the strong s reiterating an exactiment declaring "ANY SCHOOLFOR TEACHING THEM" [i. e. slaves or free negroes, or mulatloes,] reading on writing, rither is the day or night, under whatever pretext—an unlawful assembler. ""Corporal punishment not exceeding twenty lawres may be inflicted on the offender. And the compiler, Mr. Stroud, a lawyer of Philadelphia, who wrote this work in 1827, previous to any of the modern abolition efforts, presents these extracts in proof of the general position that in the slave states "the benefits of education are withheld for the free negro also."

And yet, in 1335, a principal originator and executive officer of an association "for the improvement of the colored race" can find nothing better to do on their behalf than to pen captious criticisms and petty paragraphs directly calculated to mislead the community into the impression that the laws of slavery do not forbid the "education of colored people;" and to engender a suspicion that statements to the contrary are mere "stories!" "Farrications!!"

[Emancipator.

not, directly or indirectly, at any time since the taking out of my last license, sold, given, exchanged, bartered, or in any otherwise delivered any spirituous liquors to any slaves, nor have I directly or indirectly traded, trafficked or dealt with any slaves, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the laws to prevent the selling, giving, bartering, or delivering of spirituous liquors to slaves, and the dealing, trading and trafficking with the same—so help me God."

See 5. Hone the triel of any person have

Sec. 5. Upon the trial of any person, having the use and occupation of any shop, store or house of any kind, used for dealing, trading or trafficking, indicted for dealing, trading or trafficking with any slave or slaves, without a permit so to deal, trade or traffic, from under the hand of the owner, or person having the care and management of such slave, it shall be sufficient for the conviction of such person, to prove upon him the charge of buying from such slave, that the slave entered such shop, store, or house used for trading, with the article or articles changed in the indictment to have been sold to such defendant, and left the said shop, store, or house, used for trading, without the same; and upon the charge for selling to said slave, any article charged in said indictment, it shall be sufficient evidence of such sale, to prove that said slave entered said store, shop, or house, used for trading, without such article, and left the said store, shop, or house, used for trading, without such article, and left the said store, shop, or house, with such article.

Sec. 6. If any white person shall game with any free negro, person of color, or slave, or shall be to any game played, wherein one of the parties is a free negro, person of color, or slave, or shall be available to sufficient expense of color, or slave, or shall such as a free negro, person of color, or slave, or shall see the sufficient expense of color, or slave, or shall see the sufficient expense of color, or slave or shall see the sufficient expense. permit so to deal, trade or traffic, from under

shall bet on any game played, wherein one of the parties is a free negro, person of color, or slave, or shall be willingly present, aiding and abetting, where any game of chance is played, as aforesaid, such person, upon conviction there-by indictment; shall be whipped not exceeding thirty-nine lashes, and fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court trying such a person. Sec. 7. This Act shall take effect from the lar dee of April next.

make inflated on the officials. And the possibility of the control of the control

him, and be by the applicant filed with the papers of the board of corporation, as the case may be, to wit:

"I, A, B, do swear, or aftirm, that I will not, directly or indirectly, during the period for which I may receive a license to retail spirituous liquors, or keep tavern, sell, give, exchange, burter, or in any otherwise deliver any spirituous liquors to any slave or slaves, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the laws for the preventing, the selling, giving or delivering of spirituous liquors to slaves—so help me God."

And upon every subsequent application for such license, such person, in addition, to the above oath or affirmation, shall, in like manner, take and file the following additional onth.

"And I do further swear or affirm, that I have not, directly or indirectly, at any time since the

of human happiness secured. It is proper that a master workman should govern his apprentices. For the same reason a master should govern his servants. Whether the existing order of things is right—whether men should be born children—whether any should be born poor—whether any should he less enlightened than others—whether abolition should not be carried out so as to remove the evil of being born babes instead of men—of being born poor instead of rich—of being subject a considerable portion of our lives to the despotic control of parents, instead of being free and equal to them, &c.; are things which we leave our Boston brother to settle at his leisure.

"Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere liler." Taking the world as it is, although the very opposite of the mode pursued by the Abolitionists, we will lay down the general proposition as incontrovertible;

ists, we will say down the general proposition as incontrovertible;

That in order to secure the greatest amount of human happiness, it is necessary that one portion of mankind be subject to the control and direction of the other. This always has been the case. Children always have been subject to their parents; the ignorant to the more intelligent, and servants to their masters. That all this should be so, is the dictate of common sense; and is inculcated throughout the Sacred Scriptures.

This being settled, the question is, how far should individuals in society be subject to the control of one another; and how far should one class be subject to another? To this we reply that the greatest amount of happiness is secured, when every individual, and every class of individuals, enjoy those rights and privileges which are adapted to their characters and condition—in other words when they are free in proportion in other words when they are free in proportion to their fitness for freedom. The degree of subjection on the one hand, and of authority on the other, must be in proportion to the need of the one to be governed; and of the fitness of the other to govern. Hence the government of the parent over the child is absolute. The authority of the master over the servant or slave ought to be regulated upon precisely the same principle.—Is the authority of the master over the slave so regulated in the Southern states? is a proper question for the consideration of the in other words when they are free in proportion

Sec. 7. This Act shall take effect from the Ist day of April next.

In the Senate House, the seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and in the fifty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

PATRICK NOBLE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PATRICK NOBLE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

From the Charleston Observer of May 2.

THE EXISTING LAW.

By the late act of this State, entitled "An act to amend the laws in relation to slaves and free to amend the laws in relation to slaves and free to amend the laws in relation to slaves and free to amend the laws in relation to slaves and free to amend the laws in relation to slaves and free to amend the laws in relation to slaves and free to amend the laws in relation to slaves and free to amend the laws in relation to slaves and free to amend the laws in relation to slaves and free to amend the laws in relation to slaves and free to amend the laws in relation to slaves and free to amend the laws in relation to slaves and free to amend the laws in relation to slaves and free to amend the laws in relation to slaves and free to amend the laws in relation to slaves and free to amend the laws in relation to slaves and free to amend the laws in relation to slaves and free to amend the laws in relation to slaves and free to amend the laws in relation to slaves and free to the Charleston Observer of May 2.

How the Giventage of the master over the ple.—Is the authority of the master over the proper question for the Consideration of the Southern people.

But the question at issue between us and our Boston brother, is this, viz: would the slaves, if left to the government of themselves, enjoy a greater amount of happiness than they do now; and would the increase of happiness thus produced counterbalance the evils, connected with a system of voluntary servitude, which must recommend the law of the slaves, if left to the government of themselves, enjoy a greater amount of happiness th

Patrick Nosle, Speaker of more representatives.

H. Deas, S.

Patrick Nosle, Speaker of more representatives.

By the late act of this State, entitled "An act to amend the laws in relation to slaves and free persons of color," White persons are not inhibited teaching Free persons of Color to read and write, though it debars free persons of color from acting as instructors. I will say nothing respecting the policy of this part of the act. It may be wise. It may have been called for as a means of self protection. But there is one could slave a milar act, to which I would be gleave to call attention.

The disbanding of the Schools which have revised a free nearly of the color of the colors of the color of the colo

of following:

Object:—Our object is the abolition of Slaten Apoatolic Fathers, St. Clement, St. Polycarp in Kentucky—not only as desirable in it-

I hereby acakowledge the receipt of Ten Dollars wiratitude, for the kindness of individuals belonging to it adies Benevolent Society of the Evangelical Church loiten, constituting mea life member of the Mass. Sabba Society,

The Treasurer of the Patherless and Widows' Society gratefully acknowledges the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, from the Hon. Theodore Lymsn.

THE Sammer Term will commence on Wednesday the Srd of June, and will commence on Wednesday the Proprietors have the satisfaction to state to the public, that Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Eldbarder will still continue to have the charge of this Institution as Principals. Competen Assistants will be employed in both Departments.

The Academy will be farnished with a good and extensive Apparatos, and the principles of Natural Philosophy. Astronomy and Chemistry will be illustrated by familian Lectures and experiments.

Use of Instrument, 2 00.
Instruction in Chirography, Vocal Music, and, to young Ladies in Calisthenics, without additional charge.
Board, including washing and lights, is from \$1,25 to \$1,50 per week.
Indigent young men of hopeful piety can have their twition remitted.

In behalf of the Proprietors,
1 the Howe. Pepperell, May 8, 1835. Sw. NEHEMIAH CUTTER.

TWIE Summer Term will commence on the 27th of May The Female Department will continue to be unde the charge of Miss Susak C. Whitney.

Monson, May 1, 1835. 3w. S. LAWTON, Principal.

Greenfield High School for Young Ladies. THE Summer Term will commence on the first Wednesday, (6th) of May, to continue 22 weeks. A nature French hady will have charge of the department of French and Drawing. A copy of the 'Outline' Containing the terms and a print of the Institution, will be forwarded to any applicant.

HENRY JONES, Principal.

Greenfield, May 1, 1835.

348.

ROYALTON ACADEMY.

ROYALTON ACADEMY.

Tulls institution is pleasantly located in Royalton, Vt.

on White River. Its situation is healthy. The summer term will commence on Wednesday, June 3d. The Fennale Department will be under the superintendence of Miss S. D. Woon, an experienced and successful teacher, who will have such assistance as may be necessary. The studies pursued at this institution are, Latin, Greek and French languages, Day's Algebra, Euclid's Geometry, with its application to Surveying, Intellectual Philosophy, Botany, Drawing and Phinting, together with all other branches of science usually taught in similar institutions.

On the Committee of the Committee of Science usually taught in similar institutions.

Tuition per turn \$4,00. French \$1,00 extra. Board, including weaking, tuel and lights, from \$1,33 to \$1,00 per week.

Royalton, Ft. May 1, 1835.

"DAY'S ACADEMY" FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, AND SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT WRENTHAM, MASS.

SANUEL DAY, A. B. Principal.

Mina Annu W. Maylin, dissociate Principal.

Mina Annu W. Maylin, dissociate Principal.

Mons. Henny Schlappen, from Paris, French Teacher.

Miss Many J. Alden, Teacher of Music on Piano Forte and

Guitar.

Guitar.

Assistant Teschera.

Mr. Francis J. Wherton, in Male Department.

Miss Maris J. Fiske, in Female Department.

Tenn.

The Summer Term in this Institution, will comit the first Thursday in June next;—the Fall Thursday in October; and the Spring Term, 1st 7 in February. Each Term contains After needs, extions, at the close of the Spring and Summer Teweeks each, and one of 3 weeks, at the close of Term.

Wrentham, May 1, 1835. 6w. SAMUEL DAY, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL IN BRIGHTON.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

Pittsfield Seminary for Young Ladies.

THE Summer Session of this Boarding School will com-mente on Monday the 18th May, to continue twenty-two weeks. For purples are received into the lamily, and it is the intention present in the lamily, and it is the intention present in the lamily, and the second present in the lamily, and the second lamin the second lamin the second lamin the second ind attention, and washful care, segious instruction, and such full care, the second lamin the

dran or per ment of the pupins, are sent to the diams.

Mr. Andrews is employed in the Department of Music,
Mr. Andrews is employed in the Department of Music,
Sen. Martino, a Neapolitan, in teaching Italian and Painting, and Mons. Ebbeke in French. None are received for
less time than 22 weeks. Application for Circulars, giving
information of the regulations, terms, etc. etc. or for admission, should be made to MR. DODGE, Principal.

Pittsfield, March 6, 1825.

PEMBROKE ACADEMY.

PEMBROKE ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 23 of April, and continue fourteen weeks. Miss Loca W. Griswold, an experienced Teacher, will have the charge of the Female Department. Competition of the Competition of Spanish, 81,00 in distion.—Hourd from \$1,25 to \$1,50 per week.—Several Indicates the Mondred in the family of the Principal, where they will apply the Competition of the Principal, where they will apply the Competition of the Principal of the Competition of th

The Child's Book on the Sabbath,

The Child's Hook on the Sabbath,

By the Rev. II. Hooker. Contents:—Sabbath set apart
in Paradise; Sabbath designed for all; Change of
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THE CHILD'S BOOK ON THE SABBATH. By the Rev. H Hooker.
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"I have examined the Popular Reader with some care, and consider it far superior to most works of a similar design now in use. In fact, as a reading book for the higher classes I hardly know of its equal."

From a review of the work in the New England Magazine. "We commend the whole series (the series consists of three books, viz. the Franklin Frimer, the Improved and the General Class Book), but the Popular Reader most established the Comment of the series and teachers, and the public guardiana of education assure them that this last is no hasty and careless complex seasors then that the last is no hasty and careless complex seasors then that the last is no hasty and careless complex seasors."

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PUBLICATIONS

OF THE MASS. SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY, C. C. DEAN, AGENT, -25, CORNHILL, BOSTON, 1885.

Allen, Missionary to Bombay. nlarged,
of Mary West, a Sabbath Scholar,
of Wm. P. Hutchinson,
of Lucy Maria Bigelow,
of Hannah B. Cook,
of Ann Elizabeth Pierce,
of Jane Judson, a Sunday School

its, of Wm. Abbott Douglass, of Felix Neff, Pastor of the High Alps, of Robert Cutts Whidden, 3d ed. of Miss Susanna Authony,—by Prof. Pond, vised.

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rectical Directory for Young Christian Females, by do 35
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Letters to little Children; or, the History of little Sarah,
The Clinton Family; or, the History of the Temperance Reformation,
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ance Reformation.
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nits and Sketches for young minds,
raps from an Agent's Note Book,
ndel Family,
myiction not Conversion,
appy Family made Happier,
emoir of Caroline S.

cond Foreign Mission, moir of Sarah Ann Bliss, bbath School Missionary Associa sembly's Shorter Catechism, THE DOWNFALL OF BABYLON, Or, the Triumph of Truth over Popery.

WEEKLY PAPER, edited by Samuel B. Smith, late
a Priest of the Romish Church. No. 23 is just pub
lished, and contains the commencement of a 'Narrative of

Also, for sale as above, 'Renunciation of Popery,' by S. B. Smith. Sw. May 1.

B. Smith. 3w. May 1.

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CHARLES GOODWIN, No. 71 Has ANCY AND STAPLE DRY BOOTS AND SHOES OSIAH E. HAYDEN keeps

FRESH CARPETINGS.

JOHN GULLIVER, No. 313 Washington story
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of all the different varieties—which will be sup-

sale at the lowest cash BOOTS AND SHOEN, of all ues to make to mea

Fashionable Millinery. MRS. BILLINGS respectfully that she has just received he Fashions, at No. 52 Hanover street.

A LARGE assortment of GOLD AND ES, constantly on hand and for ington street. THOMAS: Ty Watches exchanged.

DANIEL COLBY would inform has removed from Main who Broad street, where he will supply a al, and also receive Goois, Sait and somable terms, he having several St.

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CLARK'S Fine Brok and News In sale, at the Counting Room of the

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mily, or to superintend the domest respectable Boarding-House, by a Person, be learned at this office.

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DR. I. H. APPLETON tar and discolorations from the teeth, and spongy guns to a healthy state, rica garries from decayed teeth, and filling so as to render them as useful as before the to decay than those that are perfectly. He also attends to the making and in of Artificial Teeth.

TP PORCELAIN, or INCORUPTI serted on gold plates, from one to a full approved manner.

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Having for more than fifteen years the profession, he confidently believes give satisfaction to all who may face he tronage.

by eminent Physicians of this edy for counteracting the perunpleasantness of breath, spongy other diseases of the mouth. He prepares also the COLUMBIAY DER, for diseased teeth and guns, and TIFRICE, for purifying the breath seeth, and constantly keeps on lass Tooth and Sponge Brushes of his own

BOSTON RECORDER

TERMS.—Three Dollars a lars and Fifty Cents in advance.
Ten Dollars in advance. NATHANIEL WILLIS, P.

XX-No. 21---W RELIGIOU

For the Boston STERN SEMINARIES. A P. EDITOR. Sir,—It is I presu y enlightened patriot at was the literary institutions of its season, at least, he sust at liberality of the older as of the east. But the time come, when more accurate he obtained and diffused its of "the west;" and in kind as well as locations of the called upon to patronize institutions springing up, are the agents who are ask hat I greatly fear the wholy outer disrepute, unless som general confidence shall be direct this class of our chargesed with these consideration

lior, and such in the case rate time and place of a p the week of the Anniversa g, I mean, for deliberating hope all agents from "the in Boston, at the time, w ared to express their vie to be considered. For the Boar SHALL BE DONE FOR THE TEACY,-I fully agree wit that eastern Christians merthe West than they have ing. I further accord with that in all their efforts to a three in the great work of fu

thren in the great work of people with the means of instruction, there is great utiny and discrimination, leity of plans which have would be strange, if upon were not found useless; oth and others still, which, if ate operation, would stand which the present exige which the present exigory

y and the west imperiously a

twould not be surprising, if

ered that since the attention

en turned to the west, and w

as defective and imagination appeared like trees walking had been made even by those h stations of influence in the needs some one then to ho separation, and dy active separation, and dy active separation of facts, furnish the cans of forming a correct be charities of Christians shall channels as will most eithe great end which all have the great and religious involves. ary and religious impr

men at the West, than in the ry. Yet what is the fact.

000 of inhabitants, and less to students, has 14 or 15 colleges, or near its borders. While es the number of students, **. The University of Ather ual income of 2 or 3000 do is permanent funds. Miam ord, has large funds conferre-ter.

us look for a moment at the institutions. Commence if the Collegiate Institute at Ma 150 miles northwest of this traity at Athens, Ohio, with a of about 3000 dollars, severe of about 3000 dollars a year northwest from Athens is the t Granville. About 20 mile ille is Kenyon College, at Gar

described by the state of the second of the ducation in the West, imber of students acquire proportion to the inhabiand. Two causes control commercials and the commercial commercials are commercial to the commercial comm the comparative newness the other is, that the profe icine are filled up in part tern institutions.

elicine are filled up in part vastern institutions.

I sak, have the churches of sak, have the churches wind the church of the purpose of education, while the commeted, and exposed to every unterwhich may be brought to at the catalogues of Western at large number is on the large number of the collegiate depart are either preparing to enterpairing that clucation which common schools, in order the business of life.

piggin fathers managed They first erected a church is rite numbers manager pilgrim fathers manager pilgrim fathers manager. They first erected a church i common school house in sea established colleges in profess of the community. The